Last Honors to the Great Departed

HE IS LAID GENTLY TO REST

EXERCISES AT THE CEMETERY.

AN ORATION BY BISHOP SIMPSON

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

## The Funeral Progress.

Spenogram, Ill., Thursday, May 4, 1865.

The already large number of visitors who have been called here to view the remains of the late President, was increased last night and this morning by numerous arrivals from all quarters.

The remains will be accompanied to the vault by a military and civic procession.

The ground selected for the burial is exceedingly beautiful.

The weather is clear and calm,

The weather is clear and calm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SPENCHELD, Ill., Thursday, May 4, 1865.

Large numbers have continued to visit the former residence of the late President on the corner of Eighth and Jefferson sis. It is amog with mourning without and tastefully decorated within.

DELEGATIONS.

Large delegations from the adjoining States and neighboring settlements arrived through the night, and this morning the hotels are overflowing. Some of the visitors are entertained by the citizens, while thousands of others are unable to find accommodations.

GFFERINGS.

The weather is warm and the sun unclouded. Every body in Springfield is on the streets. The State Houseontinued to be visited. At 11 o'clock last night the Indies of the Solder's Aid Society laid upon the coffin a beautiful cross of evergreers studied with rare flowers. Other similar tokens have been contributed today.

single guns at intervals of ten minutes.

THE HEARSE.
About noon the remains were brought from the State
House and placed in the hearse, which was from St.
Louis, and was used at the funeral of the Hon. Thomas
H. Benton, Gen. Lyon and Gov. Gamble. The hearse
was surrounded by a magnificent crown of flowers.
A CHORUS.

Meanwhile a chorus of hundreds of voices, accompanied by a brass band, sung hymn

"Children of the Heavenly King.
As we journey let us sing."
from the portice of the Capitol.

THE PROCESSION.

THE PROCESSION.

The funeral procession was under the immediate direction of Major-Gen. Hooker, Murshal-in-Chief, Brig. Gen. Cook and staff, and Brewet Brig., Gen. Cooks and staff. The military and the firemen made a fine appearance. The grand of bonor consisted of Gen Barnard, Rear-Admiral Davis, and Gens. McCallum Ramsay, Caldwell, Thomas, Howe, Townsend, and Eakin, and Capt. Field of the Marine Corps. The relations and family friends of the decensed were in carriages. Among them were Judge Davis of the Supreme Court, the officiating elergyman, Eishop Simpson. Dr. Gurley, and others. In the procession were the Gavernors of six to seven States, members of Congress with their officers, the State and municipal and THE PROCESSION. the Governors of six or seven States, members of Congress with their officers, the State and municipal an thorities, and delegations from adjoining States. The long line of civilians was closed by the Free Masons Odd Fellows, and chizzens at large, including colores persons. The hearse was immediately followed by the horse formerly belonging to Mr. Lincoln. Its between the constant of the manner of the following covered with black cloth trimmed with silver fringe. Never before was there so large a military and cavic display in Springfield. There were immensively only the constant of the capital to the constant of the capital constant of the capital c

The processon arrived at Oakwood Cemetery at 1 o'clock. On the left of the vault in which the remains of the President and his son were deposited ammediately on their arrival was a platform, on which singers and an instrumental band were in place, and these united in the chanting and singing of appropriate music, including a burnal hymn by the deceased President's pastor, the Rev. Dr. Guriey. On the right was the speakers' stand, appropriately draped with mourning. PLACE OF EURAL.

A short time ago a place of property containing eight acres, and located in the heart of the city, was purchased by the citizens for \$53,000. The ground is unproved with several substantial houses, and trees and shrabbery. It was designed to render the site additionally beautiful and attractive, and to creet thereon a monument to the illustrous dead. A vanit has been

y beautiful and attractions dead. A vanit has be nent to the illustrious dead. A vanit has be sted for the reception of the remains, but ow wishes of Robert Lincoln, the remains were wishes of Robert Lincoln, the remains were iron grating. The interior walls are covered with black velvet, dotted with evergreens. In the center of the vault is a foundation of brick capped with a marble slab, on which the coffin rests. The front of the vault is trimed with evergreens. The Dend March in "Saul" was sung, accompanied by the band, as the remains were deposited.

THE SCENE.

THE SCENE. The scene.

Thousands of persons were assembled at the cemetery before the arrival of the procession, occupying the succession of green, hills. The scene was one of solemnly intense interest. The landscape was beautiful in the light of an unclouded sun.

EXERCISES.

EXERCISES.

The religious exercises were commenced by the singing of a dirge. Then followed the reading of appropriate portions of the scriptures and a prayer. After a hymn by the choir, the Rev. Mr. Hubbard read the last imagural of President Lincoln. Next a dirge was sung by the choir, when Bishop Simpson delivered the funeral oration. It was in the highest decree eloquent, and the patriotic portions of it were applauded. Then followed another hymn, when a benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dector. The procession was then reformed and returned to the city.

Fillow-citizens of Illinois, and of our entire Union-

reformed and returned to the city.

INSHOP SIMPSON'S ADDRESS.

Fillow-citizens of Illinois, and of our entire UnionNear the capital of this large and growing State of
Illinois, in the midst of this beautiful grove, and at the
open mouth of the vault which has just received the
remains of our fallen Chieftain, we rather to pay a
tribute of respect and drop the tears of sorrow around
the ashes of the mighty dead. A little more than four
years ago, from his plain and quiet home in yonder
city, he started, receiving the parting words of the
concourse of friends who gathered around him, and in
the midst of the dropping of the gentle shower he told
of the pains of parting from the place where his childron had been born and his home had been made so
pleasant by early recollections. And as he left he made
an earnest request in the hearing of some who are
prosent that, as he was about to enter upon responsibiltities which he believed to be greater than any which had
fallen upon any man since the days of Washington, the
people would offer up their prayers that God would aid
and sustain him in the work they had given him to do.
His company left your quiet city; but, as it went, propie would offer up their prayers that God would ald and sustain him in the work they had given him to do. His company left your quiet city: but, as it went, snares were in waiting for the Chief Magistrate. Scarcely did he escape the dangers of the way, or the hands of the assassin, as he neared Washington, and I believe he escaped only through the vigilance of the cofficers and the prayers of the people; so that the blow was suspended for more than four years which was at last permitted through the providence of God to fall. How different the occusion which winesceal his return! Doubtless, you expected to take him by the hands, to feel the warm grass which you felt in other days, and to see the tail form walking among you, which you had delighted to honor in years past. But he was never permitted to return until he came with his nute and silent, his frame encoffined, and a weeping nation following as his montraers. Such a scene as his return to you was never witnessed among the events of instory. There have been great processions of mourners. There was one for the patriarch Jacob, which came up from Ezypt, and the Egyptias wondered at the evidences of roverence and fillel affection which came from the hearts of the Israelites. There was mourning when Moses fell upon the hights of Pisgah and was hid from human view. There have been mournings in the kingdoms of the earth when kings and warriors have fallen; but never was there, in the history of man, such mourning as that which has accompanied the funeral procession and has gathered around the mortal remains of him who was ear loved one and who now sleeps arong us. If we glance at the procession which followed him we see how the mation stood sphast. Tears filled the eye for many sunfarint faces. Strong men, as tay classed Rise company left your quiet city, but, as it went, snares were in waiting for the Chief Magistrate. Scarcely did he escape the dangers of the way, or the hands of the assassin, as he neared Washington, and I believe he escaped only through the vigilance of the officers and the prayers of the people; so that the blow was suspended for more than four years which was at last permitted through the providence of God to fall. How different the occasion which witnessed his return? Doubtless, you expected to take him by the hands, to see the tail form washing among you, which you felt in other days, and delighted to honor in years past. But he was never permitted to return until he came with lips mute and slient, his frame encoffined, and a weeping nation foliaving as his mourners. Such a scene as his return to you was never witnessed among the events of history. There have been great processions of rourners. There was one for the patriarch Jacob, which came up from Expt, and the Egyptians wondered at the evidences of reverence and filled affection which came from the hearts of his such as that which has accompanied the funeral procession which for human the earth when kings and warriors have fallen; but never was there, in the history of man, such mourning so that who was our loved one and who now sleeps among as If we glance at the procession which followed him we see how the nation stood schast. Tears filled the eyes of many sunbarnt faces. Strong men, as they clasped the hands of their friends were unable to find vent for their grant honogh the land, and were for many sunbarnt faces. Strong men, as they capted the hands of their friends were unable to find vent for their grant honogh the land, and were for many sunbarnt faces. Strong men, as they capted the hands of their friends were unable to find vent for the mains of the influence at the procession which capted the hands of their friends were unable to find vent for the main of Abraham Lincoln hither is performed. We have seen them deposited in the tomb. The b

THE OBSEQUES AT SPRINGFIELD.



Vol. XXV ..... No. 7,513.

their plows in the fields and asked what the would be. The hum of manufactories and the sound of the humner and the sound of the humner and the Exchange gold passed no more from hand. Threeks have passed. The nation has scarcely breather is this mourning confined to any class or to an trict of the country. Men of all political parties and of

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 5. 1865.

The Obsequies at Washington. Washington, Thursday, May 4, 1865. By order of the Secretary of War, the War

SHERIDAN.

Be Kind and Liberal Toward the Parole Prisoners.

HISQUE, GEN. SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CORPS, ) BLACK'S AND WRITE'S STATION, SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD, VA., Monday, May 1, 1865.

Be kind and liberal toward the paroled Rebe risoners. Be guarded, but not too suspleions of then breadbare uniform with scanty outfit of slender haver

buy bread for those dependent upon them.

APPEAL FOR THEIR RELIEF. nunion again with the corn and wheat fields ommerce is beginning to bound and leap and rumble weight of care and anguen wome to take some mind, and he could have happy days with his family again. In the midst of these anticipations, he left his house never to return alive. The evening was Good Priday, the saddest day in the whole calendar for the Christian Church—henceforth in this country to be made sadder, if possible, by the memory of our nation's loss. And so filled with grief was every Christian's heart that even all the joyus thought of Easter Sanday failed to remove the crushing sorrow under which the true worshipper bowed in the House of God. But the great cause of this mourning is to be found in the man himself. Mr. Lincoln was no ordinary man and I believe the conviction has been growing on the nation's mind, as it certainly has been on my own, especially in the last years of his administration. By the hand of God, he was especially singled out to guide our Government in these troublous times, and it seems to me that the hand God on hay be traced in many of the events connected with his history. First, then, I recognize this in the physical education which he received, and which prepared him for enduring herculean labors in the trials of his beyhood and the labors of his manhood. God was giving him an iron form. Next to this was his identification with the heart of the great people—understanding their feelings because he was one of them and connected with them in their movements and life. His education was simple; a few months spent in the school-house gave jubilee, and let the bounty of the North and of the nation be poured for the current advanced season, from thousands of cornucopias, at the thresholds of all who have been stricken or impovershed by the war, North and South, without regard to section, class, or color, or antecedents, and thus let glorious bond of reconciliation, love and Union be woven over the land that shall be as eternal as the people it shall unite and the continent it shall envelop.

LET THE TWO COMMISSIONS BE THE DISTRIBUTORS. Let the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, as we Let the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, as well as the Quartermaster's and Commissary Depart ments of the Government, be the distributors of the North's and the Nation's bounty. I know what these Commissions are in the field, and what their men are in the field, North and South, They are the men to handle your cornucopias, gentlemen, as the master fremen handles his hose, and with your bounty, for the current broken season, to bring their stock and of the chart when a stock and the stock of the current broken season, to bring their stock and the stock of the current broken season, to bring their stock and the stock of the current broken season, to bring their stock and the stock of about such an era of brotheriy love and national pros perity as will repay you, some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold.

what rich and enterprizing appreciation of the glo-rious American Union restored, will put the ball in ILLINOIAN

THE SEWARDS.

feelings because he was one of them and connected with them in their movements and life. His education was simple; a few months spent in the school-house gave him the elements of education. He read few books, but mastered all he read. "Bunyan's Progress" and the "Life of Washington" were his favorites. In these we recognize the works which gave the bins to his character, and which partly molded his style. His early life, with its varied strug-gles, joined him indissolubly to the weeping masses, and no elevation in society diminished his respect for the

evation in society diminished his respect for to of toil. He knew what it was to fell the tall tre

[This is all that has been received up to 2 a. m.]

A BEIEF REVIEW.

Continued Improvement of the Invalids. Washington, Thursday, May 4-9 a. m.

Hon, E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

sons of toil. He knew what it was to fell the tall trees of the forest, and to stem the current of the hard Missisppi. His home was in the growing West, the heart of the Republic, and, invigorated by the wind which swept over its groves he learned the lesson of self-reliance which sustained him in seasons of adversity. His genius was soon recognized as true genius always will be. He was placid in the legislature of a State. Already nequainted with the principles of law he devoted his thoughts to matters af public interest.

(This is all that he hear regard on to 2. SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State passed a restless night, but his strength has not been affected by it. Mr. F. Soware continues to gain slowly, and pronounces himself much

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General. EVENING BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, April 4-9 P. M. Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. SHR: I have the honor to report that the condition of the Secretary of State and Mr. F. M. Seward is quite

as favorable as at last report. Very respectfully your obedient servant, J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General,

IMPORTANT ORDER.

Removal of Trade Restrictions.

BALHMORE, Thursday, May 4, 1865. All restrictions on trade with and in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Vir

Affairs in Richmond-Charter Election-Colored Troops-National Bank-South Western Virginin-Gen. Echols Disband His Troops-News of Jubal Early.

We find the following in The Whig of Wed

COLORED TROOPS.

The recruiting of colored troops in Richmond has been suspended by the orders from the War Department stopping all recruiting for the army. Major-Gen Casey and Staff, who are attending to the organization, occupy the Arlington House, Main-st. Gen. Casey himself has his headquarters at the private residence of the late "Secretary," J. B. Benjamin. Recruiting was quite brisk for a time, and about 150 had been received and enrolled when the order suspending recruiting was promulgated, greatly to the dismay of the able-bodied negroes, apparently, who were crowding forward in large numbers. The recruits are comportably quartered at Camp Casey, or Louisiana Respirat, under the command of Lieut-Col, James Brady, ist Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

CHARTER ELECTION.

The Charter Election for members of the City council and Jastices of the Peace, appointed for the hot of April, did not come off, as the community is aware, in consequence of the intervening evacuation of he city, and its occupation by the forces of the United states. The election will not be held until the regarization of the State Government by the inauguration at Richmond of Gov. Pierpont, whose sent was at Alexandria, and whose government is the one recognized by the Federal authorities. Meanwhile the old members of the Council and Magistrates hold over ntil an election can be held for their successors, hough their functions are negatived.

REAL ENTATE.

REAL ESTATE.

SENT TO THE "LIBBY."

Yesterday morning, a man entered the sutler establishment of John Dutrow, Franklin-st., and after some obstreperous conduct, insuited the clerk in attendance by pronouncing him a "d—Yankee son of a h—h." Mr. G. Connor, the expert Government agent, who happened to be present, ordered the man into the custody of the guard, and he was taken to the object of the Provest-Marshal, who comquited him to the Libby. Mr. Connor has done the Government invaluable service since the occupation of the city. He was eight mouths a prisoner in Custle Thunder upon the charge of being a spy, and report says he was to be chosen hung on Friday last, but the flight of the "Government" brought him his liberty, saved him from an ignominous death, and now he is doing the country some service by bringing to arrest dangerous pariles, and limincal to the Government, whose status be had obtained while a prisoner, by the extraordinary true, energy and secresy with which he has acted his part throughout, mating out justice to all, but doing injustice to none knowingly.

throughout, mating out justice to all, but doing injustice to none knowingly.

A NEW LINE.

Enterprise is stretching out her hands toward Richmond. We are gratified to be able to anmonnee that a new daily line of stramers has commenced running between Richmond, i Fortress Morror,
and Norfock, connecting with the Bay line of stramers
for Baltimere, touching at City Point. The stramers
Georgianna and M. Martin, two of the finest and swiftstramers added no our native waters, constitute the
line. The Georgianna arrived in this port yesterday
and happy party of Baltimore excursionists. This
stramer will return this morning.

The establishment of this new line has been rendered,
necessary by the Government prohibition of chizons
from traveling on the Government stramers. The particulars and terms of the line will be seen by reference
to the advertisement in another column.

FIEST NATIONAL BANK.

PIEST NATIONAL BANK.

A number of enterprising, patriotic citizens of New-York and Richmond have associated themselves together with a view of establishing in this city a Vational bank. The President is Samuel T. Suit, of New-York, Vice-President in James T. Suit, of New-York, Vice-President in James Messra. Charles Gallaher, and John B. Morton, of Richmond. The other gentlemen associated are Messra. Charles Gallaher, and John M. Lamb, of New-York, Reuben England, David Currie, E. W. Hughes, and George W. Gilliam, of Richmond. It is expected that the bank will go into operation in a few days, due notice of which

W. Ghim, of Richmond. It is expected that the bank will go into operation in a few days, due notice of which will be given.

Mr. George C. Wedderburn, editor and proprietor of The Exessing Courier, destroyed by the conflagration, has obtained permission from the proprietor of military authority to print and publish a new journal, to be called The Commercial Buildies, morning and etoniag edition. Its publication will be commenced as soon as the arrangements can be made and an office fixed upon. The necessary material is all here, the proprietor having been to Philadeiphia and effected its purchase a few days since.

The late war produced in the country countless numbers of military arrangements and the imperity of the Generals on either side in the great contest. Though the war is over, the critics for the most part remain, and there being no further campaligning to explain and diate upon, the question which now engages their adulate upon, the question which new engages their adulate upon, the question which new

conspany, who at once dispersed.

THE SUGAR-DISH BUREAU REPORTED CAPTURED.

Just before the adjournment of the last Rebel
Congress, they passed a bill authorizing the Secretary
of the Treasury to receive from citizens donations of
money, bonds, jewelry and plate to be used in sustaining the Confederate credit. This was one of the most
cruel and heartless acts of the so called Government.

It, was designed to wring from the poor deluded women
of the country their jewels and plate, their very teaspoons, at a time when every official was fully a warthat the war was virtually over, and that any warthat the war was virtually over, and that any warthet the war was virtually over, and that any warthe was worst than useless. It is surmised that the pole ofpiect of this law, as well as of that taking special 25 per
cent, was to furnish the fugacious "Government" with
funds to run away upon. However they passed it, and
redulous women gave their silver coffee pots and sugar
dishes, and their cherished spoons—their car-rings and
bracelets. About the time of the passage of the law,
the writer of this was approached by a Confederate
official and requested to urge upon the women to send
in their contributions and save the country. We tooit
this man that we regarded the whole thing as one of
the most infamous swindies ever attempted, and that so
for from advocating it, we were only prevented by lears
of Castle Thunder from exposing it has a scheme to rob
the women of the country.

We have been led to allude to this subject by
the report just brought to the city that all of the silver,
contributed under the law, had been captured in the
country somewhere beyond Farmville. It is said there
were three or four horse ambulances londed with silver
contributed under the law, had been captured in the
country somewhere beyond Farmville. It is said there
were three or four horse ambulances londed with silver
contributed under the law, had been captured in the
country somewhere beyond Farmville. It is said there
were three

FROM SOUTH-WESTERN VIRGINIA.

At length we are in possession of authentic information in relation to military events in South-Mestern Virginia, subsequently to the surrender of the Army.

Mimphis, May 3, via Cairo, Thursday, May 4, 1865.

Jeff. Thompson surrendered his entire army yesterday to Capt. Mitchell, U. S. N.

Business will be generally suspended to-morrow in accordance with the proclamation of Goy. Brownlow.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Knoxville, it being at the time among the possibilities that Lee and Johnston might find their way, with their retreating armies, into Middle or East Tennessee. Lee's surrender was known at Lynchburg on the evening of April 9, and was immediately telegraphed through South-Western Virginia, as far as Bristol.

Gen. Echols commanded all the forces in this portion of the State, consisting of Basil Duke's (formerly Morgan's) Regiment, the First Kentucky Cavairv Regiment, under Col. Giltner, Vaughan's Wild Cat Fast Tennessee Cavairy, and some Reserves, in all between three and four thousand men. Soon after the news of the surrender, Echols, concluding that further resistance to the United States arms was useless, determined to

sippi. Vaugha and his very irregulars was, at seconts, still at large. Secontand is odious to the people of South-tern Virginia on account of the alleged thievish usatiles of some of its members. It is the same and who were so thrushed by General Hauter, at liope, near Staunton, a year ago, and who have badgered and driven in every direction by Gen. o. constantly, ever since in East Tennessee. I. Jubal A. Early, on the ovacnation of Lynch-started to South-Western Virginia, but very soon icel, and is now confined to his bed in Lynchburg, attack of rheumatism. Our last previous report him was that he was making for the Kanawha

Most of the prominent officials and citizens of of Richmond have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and there is a very general imposition among the mass of citizens to follow their example. Among those who have subscribed to the oath are Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond; Judge William H. Lvans, Judge of the Hustings Court; Liteleton Tazewell, Prosecuting Attorney in the same court; James K. Caskie, Recorder; Thomas U. Dudley, City Sergeant; Judge Meredith, of the Circuit Court of Richmond; P. H. Aylett, late Prosecuting Attorney of the Confederate States District Court; Joseph R. Anderson, proprietor of the Tredegar Iron Works; William H. Macfarland, President of the Farmers Back, and others less prominent. Physicians, lawyers.

he it effective. Meanwhile a large number of are ave been made. Among them were Edward Polames N. Werner, Henry B. Krebs. William H. Eogene Higgins, Lewis L. Webl, Robert A. and James Frick-all long resident in Elmindwell-known here.

The Virginia State Armory, corner of Cary and Seventhests, was not bursed in the conflagration of the 3d of April, as erroneously supposed and reported. The building stands uninjured, with its many thousand stands of arms and equipments. It has been taken possession of by the military authorities, and a guard is stationed there.

GEN. WILSON'S BAID.

Further Details-The Distances Traveled -Cotton Captured-Great Destruction

March 30, 43 miles. 10th day, March 31, 25 miles. 4th day, April 1, 26 miles. 12th day, April 2, 18 miles. 2apture of Selma. 20th day, April 10, 16 miles. 22st day, April 11, 18 miles. 2dd day, April 12, 22 miles—capture of Montgomery. 24th day, April 14, 24 miles. 25th day, April 15, 24 miles. 25th day, April 16, 37 miles—capture of Columbus. 25th day, April 18, 21 miles. 22th day, April 19, 34 miles. 30th day, April 20, 45 miles—Macon surrendered.

This makes a total number of 481 miles.

what was accomplished by the expedition, furnished for The Herald:

"At Ebenezer Church, near Plantersville, Als., after a short gasagement with Forrest's cavairy, 300 prisoners were driven to the west of the Cahawba River, and separated. A column was seed to Tuscalcoss, which captured and destroyed much Government property.

"On the 2d of April, Solma, 2d miles from the base, was captured with 2,700 prisoners, 32 gams in position, and 75 gams in arsonal. We destroyed three rolling mills, with failpres, a very large naval founders, and

was captured with 2.700 prisoners. 32 gaus in position, and 75 gaus in ersenal. We destroyed three rolling-mills, with failures, a very large naval founders, an arranal, (the second in importance is all Confederacy), powder works, magazines, and a lau, amber of cars. "We were delayed at Selma eight days.

"The Alabama River was bridged, 850 feet; the operation occupying five days, from the 6th to the 10th. "We then marched on Montgomery, fifty miles distant, destroying all the bridges on the Alabama and Tennessee rivers. The railroad to Columbiana was destroyed. The enemy destroyed 25,000 bales of cotton. "Montgomery was surrounded without assault. Five guns fell into our hands. We destroyed two rolling mills and founderies, two magazines, one locomotive, sixty-three cars, five steamboats (captured on the river and the second stant. The city was taken by assault by Gen, Upton, after dark on the 16th.

"We then marched on Columbius, Ga., 85 miles distant. The city was taken by assault by Gen, Upton, after dark on the 16th."

"We were delayed and destroyed, a pustol factory, a word factory, an accountement factory, a naval founder, a rolling mill and foundery, an arsenal foundery, 13 locomotives, over 100 cars, depots, machine shops, &c., were captured and destroyed. A gunboat, mounting six 7-inch rifled guns, now called the Jackson, but the name of which has been recently changed, was captured here."

"La Grange's Brigade made a detour to West Point."

here.

"La Grange's Brigade made a detour to West Point, attacked the works and carried them by storm, capturing the garrison, 350 in number, and foor guns, and killing the Rebel Gen. Tyler, in command. Fifteen locomotives were destroyed, 200 cars, two bridges, and two large factories in the vicinity. We destroyed large quantities of quartermaster's and commissary stores at Griffin, and the railroud bridges on the Schma and Montgomery Railroad. We captured along the road five guns.

"Macon surrendered without opposition. It has not been necessary, as yet, to destroy any property. We

First Division-Brig.-Gen. E. McCook. First Brig-de, Brig.-Gen. Croxton; Second Brigade, Col. La-

range, Griston; Second Engade, Col. La-frange, Second Division-Brig-Ged. Eli Long. First Brig-ide-Col. Miller; Second Brigade-Col. Minty. Fourth Division - Brevet Major-Gen. E. Upton. First Brigade-Brevet Brig-Gen. Winslow; Second Brigade-Brovet Brig-Gen. Alexander. GALLANTEY.

GALLANTEY.

All the staff, and the Division and Brigade commanders, have distinguished themselves for gallantry in the field, so far as we can learn, and have been compiled, so far the highest terms by the General commandmented in the highest terms by the General command-

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROMOTION,
We are informed that all the Division and Brigade
commanders, and his staff officers, have been recommended by Gen. Wilson, for brevet or other promotion.
By several arrivals from the interior, we learn that the
Confederate army and citizens hold in high respect the
raior of Gen. Wilson's troops, as exhibited in their late
typedition.

THE ASSAULT ON SELMA.

In the assault on Selma Briv.-Gen. Eli Long of the Second Division had command of the right, and was wounded. He arrived here yesterday. The assault on the left was conducted by Brevet Major-Gen. Emory Upton, commanding the Fourth Division. The two divisions entered the works at about the same time. The Confederate strength was six to seven thousand. The actual strength of our force engaged was 1,250. A pertion of the enemy's force was, however, composed of militia.

of militia.

THE LOSSES DURING THE ENFEDITION.

At Seima the Union loss was about 250 killed and wounded, all Western troops. The Confederates represent their loss to have been about 400 to 500 killed and wounded; 350 will cover the whole Union loss, from the time the expedition started.

LANGE GUN CAPTUHED.

LARGE GUN CAPTURED.

At Selma the largest gun in the whole Confederacy
was captured and destroyed.

THE GREAT PLOT. Beverley Tucker Indignant-Saunders in

MONTHEAL, Thursday, April 4, 1865. Beverley Tucker publishes a letter in which

e says that whoever asserts that he had anything to lo with the assessination, or any knowledge of the plet ned his soul with diabolical perjury." He had never eard of Booth, or any of the others arrested; before the assassination. He is informed that Booth left here on the 27th of October, after nine days' residence; that the officers of the Optario Bank state that Booth purbased the bill on England for £61, and at the same ime deposited \$355, which remains to Booth's credit. looth stated that he was to run the blockade.

Tucker was not here when Booth was. He has sent or a copy of the evidence to disprove it. Saunders is still residing here.

How Booth's Body was Disposed Of. WASHINGTON, May 2, 1865.—The vexed ques-

Reported Arrival of Surratt in Canada.

From The Albany Argus, May 2. The Canadian newspapers announce the ar-The Canadian newspapers announce the arrival there of Surratt, who was probably the assailant of Secretary Seward and his attendants, although the New York detectives have flattered themselves that they had the man who made such bloody work in Madison-place. This man, who says that his mane is Paine, andoubtedly was an accomplice, and there are others under arrest who will be found to have played conspictions parts in the great conspiracy; but it is a pity and a surprise that the army of detectives should have allowed any of the principals to have escaped.

The Savannah papers contain accounts of the eat war meeting held there for the purpose of taking uitable action relative to the death of the late Presilent. It was the largest meeting ever convened in the city, and the tribute to the memory of Mr. Lincoln was most convincing as to its sincerity.

hrist Church, who declined offering prayers for the President of the United States, and was therefor disected to go to Fort Palaski or close the church in which he officiated, was brought to a head by the application of the Rev. Mr. Coley to take the oath of allegiance as follows:

Major-Gen. GILLMORE: Having relinquished my al-legiance to the Confederacy. I now desire to take the eath of allegiance to the United States, and request ath of allegiance to the United States, and requestermission to do so. Respectfully, C. H. COLEY.
STRUMBERS, 1855.
THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT PETTIT SUNK.

This capture of Selma, 28th day, April 2, 28 miles, 22th day, April 1, 26 miles, 21th day, April 10, 20 miles, 21th day, April 12, 21 miles, 22th day, April 12, 22 miles, 22th day, April 12, 22 miles, 22th day, April 12, 22 miles, 22th day, April 13, 24 miles, 25th day, April 16, 37 miles, 29th day, April 16, 37 miles, 29th day, April 18, 24 miles, 29th day, April 18, 24 miles, 29th day, April 18, 24 miles, 29th day, April 19, 34 miles, 29th day, April 18, 24 miles, 29th day, April 19, 34 miles, 29th day, April 19, 35 miles, 29th day, April 19, 34 miles, 29th day, April 19, 35 miles, 29th day, April Yesterday, about 3 o'clock, as we learn from

Important from Gen. Potter's Expedition. The following accounts to April 26 are de-

rived from The Charleston Courier: rived from The Charleston Courter.

"Gen. Potter arrived in this city Sunday. His forces, composing the late expedition, were returning. Gen. Potter having been advised of the cessation of hostilities by the Rebel Gen. Young. The latter's headquarters were at Statesburg. S. C. The Rebel officers at the flag-of-truce interview, held at Fulton. S. C., with some of Gen. Potter's Staff, did not appear very sanguine of the adoption by the United States authorities at Washington of the convention between Gens. Sherman and Johnston. On the appearance, however, of the Union officers among Gen. Young's troops, composed of a brigade of Kentuckians and a brigade of South Carolinians, the troops cheered heartily for the Union and the 'old flag.' Their enthusiasm was unrestrained, and was shared in by a great many of their officers. A general desire was manifested for the termination of the war.

From an officer we have received some additional particulars of the brilliant success of the late expedition. After the fight at Sumter the Rebels were again encountered on the 19th instant, in a strong position at a swamp up to their waits, completely rouging the enemy, who were afterward pursued by Le 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, under the company of Major Webster. The Rebels left on the field seven killed and twenty-two wounded. Our loss was only one killed, and three wounded. Gen. Potter then pushed on killed, and three wounded. "Gen. Potter arrived in this city Sunday. His

The Rebels left on the field seven killed, and twenty-two wounded. Our loss was only one killed, and three wounded. Gen, Potter then pushed on his conimalit to-Canaden, S. C. Along the Wateree treatie and at other points, he destroyed ifficomotives and a large number of cars, besides tearing up for some distance the track between Canaden and Florence. A large number of negroes followed the expedition.

While the expedition of Gen. Potter was so successfully making headway in one part of the State, another expedition under the command of Colonel Kipman, of the 107th Regiment, was operating on other portions of the line through Sumter and other districts.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- An express train on the New Havon Railroad last evening at 7½ o'clock, ran over an unknown woman aged about 60 years, at Fifty-sixth-st. killing her instantly. It is believed that she was deaf, as before she was struck the engineer blew his whistle, to which she paid not the slightest attention. Deceased was conveyed to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, and a Coroner notified to hald an inness.